t minstion of the discussion. The Hall buzzed with the busy notes of preparation for the real conflict of votes, and not of words. Go b parties were at 'heir posts, and few vacancies were seen in the whole area The first trial of strength, if it may so be called, was upon Mr. English's smeadmeat which ari her side approved, for the simple reason that it offended both. That was whirled aside mest justly and unceremonisusty. Then came Mr. Cobb's subscitute, which was supposed to represent the party inclination. It shared a little better fate, and was deteated by a majority of pearly three to one-56 Year to 145 Nays.

Then we approached theorets and preliminary to its test messengers were dispatched to various direc-\$ one, and a ser of general summons was issued for every man to do his duty, like that of Lord Nelson on a memorable oc as on. The Republicans were on the ground, sitting as Roman Scustors, prepared to die, if pressurery in their seats. They were caddent, but not exultant. Every visage displayed the fi mness and seriousness demanded by at imperant event At last the roll begins, amid unusual sileuc- aud or er. As it progresses, names fall in which excite ansgiving. The popular swell carries along the istirm of purpose with the power of a trade-wind, and the despinding looks of the Democracy foretell the doon which is gradually but surely indicated. The Clerk sums up his communs, and the Speaker announces 121 in he affirmative and 95 in the negative. There is no cheer of victory, as when the Nebrasks bill was forced upon a reluctant and courageous men rity

Mr. Brooks r ses, upon the announcement of the result, to speak, and begins, when interrupted by Mr. G doings with a point of order. Confusion for a moment tellows; voices from both sides claim its withdrawal, and the sight of a bearing. Mr Giddings yields to these appeals, and Mr. Brooks proceeds. His speech was a failure to dignity, in talent, and in decemey. It was far below the standard of his effort in the Court, which contained some passages of merit, and attracted a certain share of ubtful commendst oo. The whole tone was one of coarse defiance, suggestive of itsult, sud by no means moderated to the peculiarity of his position, as a member censured by a most emphasic vote. No impression, corresponding to the anticipations of his friends, was produced, and the caudid of them schnowledged its undignified character. He informed the House of baving notified the Governor of South Carolina, ten days ago, of an intended resignation, and then retired. Thus has terminated one of the memorable jucidents in our whole history - one that will long be remembered, and cited to our prejudice nationally, but the record of which, in the House of Repres nestives, will furnish a granifying evidence of moral courage and manly conduct on the part of the majority.

Washington, Monday, July 14, 1856. I learn that the statement that Capt. Morgan was discussed from the Treasury is entirely unfounded. Capt. Morgan has retired from public -imployment on Capt. Morgan has retired from public employment on account of comestic arrangements and private affairs, in which the public take no interest. His resignation was tencered two days before Mr. Ball proposed the inquiry in the House, which is stated to have produced it; and it was accepted by Secretary Guhrie with expressions complimentary to Mr. Morgan for his finelity and efficiency. As a personal friend of long standing, I deeply regret having a nativertently associated the name of Capt. Morgan with the reports of francis on the 1r assury. He is above any suspicion of the kind, and has not been now of in connection with the affair which Mr. Ball's resolution proposes to investigat.

PEMAQUID.

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE CENSURE RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15, 1856. Brooks cost the country another day, but not without some advantage. At the meeting the House was thin, and pending a proposition of appeal from the Speak-r's decision that the resolution censuring Kei t and Edmundson was not divisible to consume time Mr. Jones of Tennessee forthwith moved an adjournment. The members mustered, and the House divided, sustaining the Speaker more than six to one. As the Dem crats were sax ous to keep both cases united, expecting some party advantage, they generally supported the decision. Then came the direct resolution, which was voted down in order to get a reconsideration, and thus separate the votes, the inclination being favorable to Edmendson's acquistal among a port on of the Republican side. Subsequently Mr. Campbell moved a reconsideration to amend the resolution with a division of the question, which Mr. Orr endeavored to table, but failed by nine votes. Mr Compbell's motion then prevailed, and the main question was ordered. Keitt was censured by ten majority, and Edmundson relieved by seventy-s x majority. It was conceded that Keitt should speak to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribute. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

In the House to-day Mr. Keitt was censured by a vote of 106 to 96; but the House refused to cen sore Ecmundson by a vote of 60 to 136. De Witt and Comps of Ma-sachusetts voted against censuring the latter. Comins afterward coanged his vote at the earnest solicitation of one of his colleagues. Keitt has obtained the privilege to speak to morrow. As soon as he discovered that he would be consured be sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina and will resign his place to morrow. It is expected that he will attack Mr. Burlingame in his speech to-morrow.

The Dinois contested electron case will come up

Private letters have been received here to day from merchants in California, asserting that Herbert, who killed Keiting, is one of the gang of ruffians which the Vigilauce Committee is operating against in that State.

Mr. Samuel F. Cappan, Clerk of the Free State Legislature of Karsas, arrived in this city from that Territory this evening. He convened the Legisla ture at Topeks on the fourth of July. He says the news of the defeat of the bill to admit Free Kausse reached Lawrence on the sixth instant, the day be lefr, and caused an expression of deep regret on the part of the Free State men, and clated the Pro-Slavery party in the Territory. The report that G. W. Brown, the editor of The Herald of Freedom, bad been shot is not true. Gov. Robinson and the other presoners are still encamped on the plaine

protect the prisoners from a rescue on the 4th. ud treated them so badly that Col. Summer sent Walker and his Company to the fort, and placed another Company, commanded by Capt. Sackett, over the prisoners. The prisoners are now treated well, and are allowed to receive the visits of their

friends. Mr. Tappan reports that when coming down the river companies of armed men were stationed at Liberty, Independence and Lexington, to intercept the steamer Keystone, which it was reported was expected up the river with a company of Free State men. There was no such company bound up the river. Mr. Tappan also reports that G.a. Smith arrived in the Territory several days before

Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, will address a Fremos ratification meeting in Easton, Penn., on Friday evening pext. The meeting will be addressed also by Lieut. Gov. Roberts, of Kansas.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

F.om Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

The Penns Ivania Delegation are preparing a call for a union Convention of Republican, American and all other elements opposed to the Administration policy and the Cincinnati platform, to meet at Harrisburg on the second Wednesday of September, for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket which shall represent these interests fairly. and concentrate all efforts in one practical direction. This movement finds favor generally, and in pires confident hope of ultimate success. The recommencation is already signed by some of the most experienced members

The Committee on Ways and Means are waiting for statistical information before preparing their report relative to the proposed extension of the free list. The necessary facts caunot be obtained at the Treasury. New-York has furnished her quota, and returns from Philadelphia are daily expreced. The present inclination is to admit wool, not exceeding fifty cents and not below fifteen or sixteen cents per pound, free, and to reserve the exist ng duty on qualities which we produce between the limitations. These figures are not fixed. and can only yet be regarded as approximations, unt I all the required knowledge is procured.

The result in Herbert's case is, just as anticipated, a disagreement of the jury. The attempt to get a new jury to-morrow will be attended with much embarrasement. Much feeling is excited through the substantial portion of the community by Judge Crawford's manifest partiality.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Resident National Democratic Committee have called a cau us of the Democratic Members of Congress for to-morrow night at the Capitol.

Secretary Dobbin, after two weeks' absence from illness, bas resumed business at the Department.

Presion S. Brooks leaves here to-morrow for South Carolina.

It is rumored that Mr. Keitt will follow his example and resign his sent.

This morning the Jury in the Herbert case sent a note to the Judge saying that there was no prospect of their coming to an agreement. They were then discharged, by the consent of counsel on both sides. Another trial has been set down for to-morrow.

## XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856.

The Sepate debated and parsed the House bill ap-The Scrate debated and parsed the House bill appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgely, Muncasata Territory, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains in Nebra-ka Territory.

Mr. TOOMBS resumed his remarks on the bill smendarory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. He contemped in the strongest terms the action of the Naval Borri.

Mr. HOUSTON and others gave their views.

The bill was amended, the more efficially to accomplish the object of restoring the more of conditions.

The bill was amended, the more efficiently to accomplish the object of restoring, through a Court of Liquiy, such majirorious officers as were aggrieved by the action of the Naval Board—those reported on favorably to be reappointed by the President and con-

revolutive to be reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Schate.

The bill then passed by a vote of 26 against 11.

YEAS—Messer. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Blags, Bigher, Brodhead, Brown, Butter. Clayton, Collamer, Doogs, Fvans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Fost, Foster, Iverent, James Mailery, Fratt, Read, Scharfan, Trunt 1, Yulee.

NAYS—Messer Bright, Douglas, Hele, Husston, Hunter Jones of Tenn., Msson, Fugh, Stuart, Thompson of Ky. Toombs.

Aciounder.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the restution expressing its disapprobation of the conduct of Mesers. E mund-on and Reitt in relation to the asault on Mr. Sumper.

Ab ineffectual effort was made to have a vote taken

on the case of each separately, and in consequence of this failure the resolution was rejected by a vote of 76 against 125. On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio), the vote

Oh motion of Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio), the vote was reconsidered, when he offered a substitute for the resolution so as to erable the House to pass on Mr. Edmundson and Mr. Keitt. He said if Mr. Keitt wished to be heard he should not insist on the previous

Mr. MILLSON appealed unsuccessfully to Mr.

Mr. MILLSON appealed unsuccessfully to Mr. Campbell to withdraw his motion, wishing to occupy the attention of the Hove for a few minutes on discussing a new aspect of the question.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) replied if he should yield the floor to the gratleman from Virginia he must necessarly give way to others. The subject had been discussed in all its aspects, and the substitute did not change the principle of the original proposition. Much time had already been consumed, the session was far advanced and the business of the House not transacted therefore he is it ted on the previous question.

Mr. LETCHER wished to say that in a new aspect of the case an effort was made to cut off debate.

ed therefore be itsi ted on the previous question.

Mi. LETCHER wished to say that in a new aspect of the case an effort was made to cut off debate.

Mr. DUNN called stention to the wording of the substitute. Tre House has been called upon to declare its disapprobation of "said act" of Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson. He wanted to know to what the words "said act" had reference.

The SPEAKER replied it was explained in the preamble, which was yet to be acted upon.

By request, the preamble from the report of the Comm titee was read, setting forth the fact connected with the assault, and concluding with the assection that it appears from the investigation, that Mersrs. Kent and Edmundson, some time previous to the assault, were informed of the purpose of Mr. Brooks to commit violence on Mr. Sunner for words used in debate, and took to one assures to discourage or prevent the sa oc; but, on the contrary, anticipating the assault, were prevent on one or no occasions to witness it.

Under the operation of the previous question, the resolution censuring Mr. Keitt was adopted by Yeas, 106; Nays, 96. That censuring Mr. Edmundson was rejected by Yeas, 60; Nays, 136.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Osio) moved an amendment to the preamble to make it further appear that Mr. Keitt attempted to prevent an officer of the Senate and others from interfering to prevent a continuance of the blows on Mr. Sunner.

Mr. DUNN excepted to this smendment. The

blows or Mr. Sumier.

Mr. DUNN excepted to this amendment. The original preamble presented Mr. Keirt as a sitness-nothing more—and on this ground the resolution was

CAMPBELL of Ohio, to remeve Mr. Dann's objection moved the amendment of the pream'de by sumply striking out Mr. Edmurdson's name, letting Mr. Keitt's stand.

Mr. Keitt's stand.

The preamble was then adopted by 104 against 83.

Mr. KEIT f said te should ask the House to morrow
to bear him on some matters. He should endeavor
not to volate parliamentary propriety, and felt quite
sure he would not do so. Adjourned.

LARCE FIRE AT TORONTO.
TORONTO, (C. W.,) Tuesday, July 15, 1856.
The large cabinet manufacturing establishment, belonging to Mesers. Jaques & Hsy, together with all the adjace at buildings, lumber yards, wharves, &c., were entirely condumed by fire this afternoon. The fire burned with such rapidity that the workmen had to jump from the upper stories of the buildings, and several were killed, beside many being badly injured. The loss of property will be immense.

THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH. Walker, the Captain of the Guard, barricaded a Savannan, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

The steamship Knoxville arrived here from New York at 9 o'crock this (Tuesday) morning.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC.

NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Advance in Cotton-Decline in Breadstuffs. CONSOLS 951 @951.

Quanto, Tuesday, July 15, 1856. The ecrew steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 2, at noon, arrived here at 5:30 this morning, brirging 180 passengers.

The intelligence is four days later than that re-

ceived by the Africa at New York. The Cunaid steamship Ningara arrived out at

Liverpool on the 29th June. The steemship Indian, from Quebec, arrived at

Liverpool on the 2d inst. The general news is not important. There had been an outbreak at Badegoe, but quiet was restored.

In France the appearance of the harvest is splendid, and has disapated all fears of scarcity. The Russians are fitting out an emigrating fleet at

Cropstadt for the river Amoor. A letter from Athens says that during the present menth a conference of the three protecting Powers will be held in London, to settle the affairs of Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American question has been before Parliament. Mr Moore moved in the House of Commons that the cordnet of her Majesty's Government in the differences that have arisen between them and the United States, on the question of enhancent, has not entitled

them to the approbation of the House.

Mesers Brown and Ewart of Liverpool, and Chest. ham and Spooper of Birmingham, appealed to Mr. Moore to postpone his motion, but he refused, and therefore the debate proceeded.

The Attorney-General defended the Government and said the United States dispatches had not bee ench as might have been expected from a nation anxious to preserve friendly relations with England. Sir N. Thesinger supported the motion, and con-

the law of the United States and of nations. Mr. Phillimore supported the Government.

Mr. Baillie declared that England was dishonore by her attempt to seduce the citizens of the United

tended that the British agents had violated equally

States from their allegiance.
Sir George Grey asked if they could venture to condemn the Government after they had stopped the enlistment even on British grounds rather than give offense to the United States ?

Here the House divided on a motion for adjourn-Sir J. Walsh said that by not dismissing Mr. Dallas, the British Government confessed that they had done

wrong, and their defense rested upon special pleading. The debate was here adjourned, and the next even ing was resumed by Mr. Milner Gibson, who complained that Lord Clarendon's conduct was insulting toward the United States, and the people of America should be made aware that the British people did not

support their Minister therein. Mr. Baxter believed there was nothing for a vote of censure although there were points in Lord Claren-don's conduct that no one could defend. Mr. Peacock supported the motion for censure

Mr. Speener would express no opinion. Mr. Gladstone cottended that the good will of the

Unned States had been conciliated. The most blamable feature in the matter was, he said, the concealment observed toward the United

States Government, and for this Lord Clarendon and Mr Crampton were equally to blame. The Selicitor-General attacked Mr. Gladstone, and thought the United States Government ought to

l ave arrived at a different conclusion than they did. Sr. J Packington eulogized Mr. Gladstone, and said the House dare not shrink from the discussion, in this, a crisis of no ordinary magnitude. Lord Palmerston replied at length, defending his

conduct and denying that decept on had been practiced toward the United States, or that their laws had been violated. Mr. McGregor here attempted to address the House,

but was coughed down. The House then divided on the motion for censure and the Government was sustained by 194 majority.

FRANCE.

The only subject of interest is the protest of the Orleans Princess.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET .- A fair amount of meiness had been transacted, at an advance of 1-16 @ id. upon the rates current on the previous Friday, the market closing firm at the advance. The sales of the three days amounted to 32,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters.

The Manchester market was firm, and prices

tending upward. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET .- The weather continued highly favorable for agricultural purposes and the market consequently exhibited a dull tone and a declining tendency. Wheat is called 2d. @3d. lower than adv.sed by the Africa-red being quoted by Richardion, Spence & Co at 9/6 20 10/6, and white at 10 @:1/. Flour declined 1/ \* bbl., selling at 30/@33/ for Western Canal; 35/6@37/ for Ohio; 34/@35/ for Philadelpeia, and 34/6@35/6 for Baltimore Corn 1/ ₽ quarter lower. The quotation for all kinds is 28/6.

Liverpool Provision Market, &c.—Pork and Beef dull. Lard firm and very scarce; small sales at 65/. Common Rosin unchanged; business moderate. Consols closed at 95 | 295 for account.

BY THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

[BY THE AMERICAN PRINTING TELEGRAPH LINES.] HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 15, 1856. The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool at noon on Saturday the 5th inst., arrived here at 71 this evening.

Sie brings 99 passengers for Boston, and £2,330 sterling in specie.

The Nisgara left here at 9 p. m. for Boston, where she will be the about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning The steamship Ericsson, of the Cellins line, had not The steamship Fulton sailed from Southampton for

New York on the evening of the od inst. The London papers contain the following paragraph Negotiations between England and the United States, with a view to the settlement of existing differences were resumed on Monday, the 30th, under circumstances which justify the belief that matters are stready in a fair train toward at amicable adjustment

of the points at issue."

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is believed that Parliament will be prorogued on the 31st inst., and that no further party motions will be made this session.

The following is the only reference that has been made to America ance the sailing of the steamship Fullon: Fulton:
Mr. Baillie asked Lord Palmerston whether Mr.

Mr. Baille acked load rainteress. As United States Representative to her Majesty's Government, had full power to settle the Central American cispute, or whether he had any other powers than those of his predecessor, Mr. Bucharan. Bucharan.

Lord Palmerston said it was understood that Mr.

Lord Palmerston said it was understood that Mr.

Dallas had full power to discuss with her Majesty's

Government the Central American question. Mr. Pi
chanan had no instructions whatever to enter on this

A bill has been introduced by the Government into the House of Commors to permit distillation from rice. The Sunday Music contriversy continued to expand, Sir Colin Campbeil had been entertained by the City

The King of Belgium and family were visiting Vic-

toria.

The Queen and the people of London are to give the Guards from the Crimea a public reception.

Dyce Sembre's celebrated will in favor of the East India Company has been set aside, and his immense

fortune goes to his widow.

The prospectur of the New-Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company to purchase and complete the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad has been issued.

It is reported that Percy Doyle, British Minister to Mexico, will be removed to Hanover.

Prof. Mahon, the gentleman refused admittance to the Queen's levee, writes to the papers that he took every precaution respecting his contume.

The Directors of the Back of England, at their weekly meeting on Thursday, the 3d inst., did not alter the rate of discount. The general impression has been that the rate would be lowered. It was thought that the rate would be reduced on the following Tauraday, or not later than the week after. The Ducctors, towever, do not generally like to lower it in dividend week. The Bank returns show a considerable increase in builion.

of silver for the East, and the shipment of gold to the Continent increases with augmented inqury for export. There is also further reason for shipment in the shape of in yestments in French securities on account of En-

e weather continued magnificent for the barvest, The weather continued magnificent for the barvest, and another fortnight of the same would secure the farmers from alloanger of a charge in their prespects. There has been an increased demand for American Securities since the political aspect of affairs between England and the United States had changed.

Tunnage was in better demand for the Archangel, Australian, Indian, and the Danube and Black Sea

Australian, Indian, and the Danube and Black Sea trades.

Cape of Good Hope advices to April 24, bring unfavorable accounts respecting the tranquillity of the frontier. Another Caffre war seems imminent.

New-Zealand cates to May 3 had been received by the ship London, and the new settlements were progressing favorably.

The giain crops were all harvested and abundant. The potato crop will fall short in consequence of the heavy lains.

The Eari of Shelburne is appointed under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and will be raised to the perage by his present title.

peerage by his present title.

Sir W. Williams of Kars will succeed him as Representative in Parliament of Calne.

FRANCE. Reports have been for some time current that un-pleasantness existed between the Courts of France and Russia, and that Count Morny's departure for St. Petersburg was delayed in consequence. As Morny was about ready to embark, the difference is probably

arranged.

The report of the Committee of the Corps Legislatif refusing to accord to the Emperor the power of granting pensions, is published. It is respectful but firm, and is considered the severest check Napoleon has yet met

The bill granting pensions to the Orleans Princesses was voted unautosusly, although Count Montalembert wrote a strong letter against it, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg indignantly refuses the money.

The juvenite Count of Paris has written a letter to M. Roger repudisting the fusion, and saying that him-

Saxe-Coburg indignantly refuses the money.

The juvenile Count of Paris has written a letter to M. Roger repudisting the fusion, and saying that himself, his mother and brother do not recognize the interference of the other members of the Orleans family, and that he receives himself for the future. The letter has made considerable sensation in Orleanist circles, and the Orleans princes have written angry letters respecting the juvenile's interference. At the close of the Legislative Session on the 2d inst., it was announced that the bill for the repeal of Prohibtory Customs Duties is deferred till the next session.

The measure for consolidating decrees relative to Customs duties into laws is also postponed.

The Emperor had arrived at Plombières.

The projected meeting between the Emperors of Austria and France is confirmed.

The Frankfort Journal shys positively that the meeting will take place at Mannheim about the end of July. The Emperor of France will reade at the Ducal Palace, and the Emperor of Austria at the Hotel de l'Europe.

The Kings of Wurtemberg and Saxony, and the Dukes of Herse, Baden and Nassau will also assist.

Arother account says they will meet at the Castle of Areeneberg.

New docks for a steam pavy are to be built at Brest.

Accounts of the weather and the crops throughout the country, even in the lately inundated districts, are fa-

Accounts of the weather and the crops throughout the country, even in the lately inundated districts, are favorable. Harvesting bad commenced. In the south the vineyards also look well.

SPAIN.

The papers give accounts of the recent hots at Badajos, Valladolid, and other cities. They seem to have been of serious magnitude, and of an insurrectiouary character. The high price of food was the ostensible cause of the riots, but the people really were excited by political emissaries. Numerous arrests were made, and many of the prisoners shot. The rioters set fire to the corn stores and to the growing crops. Tranquility was finally restored, when the Government announced that the cr.ps presented a good prospect, and that there was ample supply in store until the harvest set in The export of breadstuffs was prohibited.

It was announced that a second squadron of suips of war, with troops for disembarkation in Mexico, was ready to sail from Havana, should Mexico refuse to satisfy the demands of Spain.

The Cortes were prorogued on the 1st inst.

PORTUGAL.

The weather had at last become fine, but it was feared that the crops had already suffered from too much rain. Breadstuffs had been purchased in England for Portuguese account.

THE REV. MR. TYNG ON LAST SUNDAY

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ITALY.

Affairs in Parma were becoming worse and insurrection was feared. The clerical journa's of Turin say that France has addressed a note to Sardinia counseling moderation on the Italian question.

An Italian publishes a telegraphic report, that Mr. Dallas and all his suite, attired in frock coats, demanded admission into the presence of the Queen of Ergland, and that being refused they went away in a flaming passion—"con fremito duer."

GERMANY.

The Ministerial journal, the Zeit, publishes the custom proposition submitted by Prussia to the Zeit verein. It proposes that breadstaffs, wheat, beans peas, lentills, millets and vetches shall be admitted. peas, lentills, millets and vetches shall be admitted at a duty of 2½d. per Prussian busbel; and rye, bar-ley, osts and buckwheat at 3/6, with the provision that the Zollverein shall renounce the demand for the free entry of rye, when it shall attain the price of two dollars and a half to four dollars the Prussian

A general meeting of tobacco-manufacturers from A general meeting of tobacco-manufacturers from all parts of the Zoliverein, had assembled at Hanover. The object was to ward off the metaced increase of imported and indigenous tobacco, specially pressed by Bavaria and some other States.

PRUSSIA. The King and Queen were at the Baths of Marien-The barvest throughout Prussis will be rather above than below the average.

DENMARK.

Correspondence states that Denmark has fears of renewed troubles in Schleswig Holstein, and is taking military precautions to prevent them. Austria and Prursia are preparing proposals on the subject to lay before the German Diet.

SWEDEN.
Sweden has officially confirmed the fact that she adheres to the declaration of maritime law laid down by the Congress of Paris.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase orders the issue of twelve millions In mense preparations are making at Moscow for the

Czar's coronation.

The Emperor continues his severity against defaulters and contrabandials.

Letters say that the Government seems inclined to modify its Customs tariff, particularly as regards its raw produce employed by foreign manufacturers.

GREECE.

GREECE.

King Otho is in Vienna. It is rumored that a D-plomatic Conference will be held in London on the succession to the throne of Greece. Austria and Prussia, although not protecting powers, will be represented. The Count of Flarders is mentioned as being likely to be nominated on King Otho's death.

THE EAST.

Letters from the Crimea to June 4, mention nothing
but the continued embarkation of troops. Gen. Rudiger was dead.

The Moldo-Wallaching commission advances but

slowly, topographical difficulties completely nautralizing the intention of the treaty. All Pacba, during his stay at Vienna, succeeded in settling that the Danubian Principalities should remain separated. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers Circular report that the savores from N. w. York by the Niggra, on the last June, had a favorative influence upon the Cotton nutlet, and prices advanced from one sattement to one-sightn—the greatest dynamed being upon the lower qualities. The sales

of the weak foot up about \$2,000 bales, of which speculators took 13,000 and experters 15 0% bales. The whole stock of Oston in port was estimated at \$2,000 bales, of which about 790,000 mes American. The subset to the properties of the stock of the st

LIVERFOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—In Breadstuffs a dull tene had prevailed, and at descriptons were a
shade lower. Wheat had declined 2d, \$\psi\$ bush, on the week,
FLOCK I \$\phi\$ bil., chiefly or the lower grains. Conx 1/ \$\phi\$
quester. Mesers Riebardson Spence & Co. quote as follows:
Red Wheat, 9/\$\phi^2 1/4\$; White, 10/\$\pi^2 1/1\$. Westers Conx
FLOCK 36/\$\pi^2 35/\$\$ is Philadelphia, 33/\$\pi^2 34/\$\$; Baitimere, 31/\$\pi\$
\$\pi\_{10}\$ Conx
\$\pi\_{

LIVERPLOL PRODUCE MARRET—(From the Brokers Circuar.)—hosis unchanged; moderate business at 4/3 for common, no 5/6/210 for fine. Nothing done in Tar or Crade Turrersting. Spirits of Turrersting the moderate business at 321. Barra-sales of finiatelphia at 10/6. For ashra-Sales 0 bus at 35/8/236/, Pearls 42/245/ LINSEO OIL active at former rates. Spirm OIL—A small sale at 34/10 hear and Con Oils suchanges. Dyrwoods firm at previous quitations; business active. The doil, with a dealing tendency. Sugars and Copyre urchanged and quest. Bive easier, but lot quotably lower.

LONDON MONEY MARKET,—The London Money market had undergous to change Compole for Money coded at

parket had undergone to change Consols for Money could a \$129 ex divicend. The builton in the Bank of England had been a country of the count AMERICAN SECURITIES. -- Mesers. Bell & Co. repor AMERICAN SECURITIES,—Mesers. Bell & Co. report Anesican Securities firm and generally higher, with a large hen ness doin, at the following rates: U. 8 & Bonds of vol. at the following rates: U. 8 & Bonds of vol. at a St. cks of vol. 168, 1012/103; Penna & 728-09; do sterlings, 24-75; Maryland & Bonds, 25-25; Massechments & 104-7103; Alskama - 30; do Sterlings, 35; California 72, 39-726; Kentucky & 5-282; Non-halarolina (Barner's), 37-383; Tetressee Bonds, 30-383; Virgit is 4s, 2-2-2-34; do 71-373; illinous Central 72, 34-324; do 62, 73-73; do Freelands, 12-373; Hillinous Central 72, 34-324; do 62, 73-73; do Freelands, 13-325; N-w York Central 73, 94-324; do 62, 20-322; Eris R. R. lat Mort. 58-39-10; do . 30-40; do 63, 20-322; Eris R. R. lat Mort. 58-39-10; do . 30-40; do 63, 20-322; Eris R. R. HAVRE MARKETS — The same of Cotton for the week ending July 1, inclusive, 8-500 belas. Stock on hand, 122-50. The Nisgara's news had a favorable effect on the market, and pieces was stifler. New-Orleans trea-ordinate 25-7, closing steady. Beradstuffs active but irregular. Provisions urchanged; business imited. Rick Sim.

The Latest Markets — Liverpool., Saturday poon — The markets this morning open quiet at the prices cur-

Pansemgers.

Mr. Hollingsworth and lady Miss Thayer, Mrs. Herd, Mrs. Bruno and ester. Mrs. Galaspher; Mr. Otterbours, lady and child; Miss Coenan Mr. C. R. Codman and lady, Robert Earle and lady, Firmer and lady, Capt. Pollard, Rev. Dr. Arnett, Ereign Barron, Rev. Mr. Hesict, Miss Dunn, Miss Grant, Mrs. Park, Mr. Anderson and boy; Allen, iady and infant; Mr. Gultmett, lady, 2chil; Mr. Barry, lady and 3 chil, Mrs. McG ough and itfant. Mrs. Karnes, Dr. Murck, Capt. Crowell Mrs. and Miss Tobin. Messrs Kimball, Warren, Black, Benjamin, Dollman, Hubert, Henchley, Bradé, Adams, McMaster, Partridge, Barrett Gure, Potter Wood Clessley, Hill, Bulléd, Miller, Pillilies, Simmes, Seroand, Miller, Repnolds, Barr, Wheelock, creen, Scatt, Israel, Price, Fersusch, Hatfleid, July Gibbens, Crowther, Flood, Hemlett, Brady, Tsornton, Gardere, Hutchison, Crowell, Thompson, Mountain, Moon, Johnson, Tobin and children, Scott.

FREMONT AND JOHNSTON RATIFICATION.

PROVIDENCE Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

The American Council met in the city to-day, and ratified the nominations of Fremont and Johnston. The attendance was thin, and the Fillmore men withdrew before the Council proceeded to business.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

ARREST FOR STEALING. Peabody, the late cierk of Mesers. Sargent, Hardy & Co. of New-York, was arrosted here this morning. He is charged with stealing \$3,000 worth of si ks and drygoods. He was sent East this morning in charge of Officer Hagns. of Officer Hague.

DEATH OF AN AFRICAN TRADER.

Gerespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SANDT Hoon, BRIG SAM FRENCH, 
Thesday, July 15, 1856.

Died at Lagos, West Africa, on the English mail steemer Gambis, bound for Eugland, Capt. J. Brown, about or near June 1, 1856.

Capt. Brown was an oid trader between New-York and Africa, was extensively known, and respected by all who knew him. He often carried out Missionaries, and the writer has been carried to Africa twice by him.

and the writer has been content to the late of January, "in eistress," repaired his vessel, and went down the Coast.

It is supposed he had sold his cargo and sent his vessel home. He himself took steamer for England, and died as above. His trunks, and a considerable amount of morey, were in the hands of the Acting American Corsul at Freetown when I left on the brig Sam French, June 14, 1856.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Missionary.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 14, 1856. From motives of curiosity. I went yesterday to hear the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, whose recent discourse on Kansas made such a stir in his congregation and in the city. The edifice in which he holds forth is beauti'ully situated in a large inclosed area on the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. It has a noble exterior. The augience-100m is spacious and furnished with double galleries: plain to appearance, but d-cidedly rich and ta-teful—the pulpit and reading desks being very models of their kind; and altegether the house befits the large and wealthy congregation who resort there.

After my long walk on a close and sultry morning, was glad to find that Mr Tyng was to officiate in per een. You have doubtless frequently seen his father the popular and very eloquent Rector of St. George's New York. Then, allowing for difference of age, yo may form some opinion as to the physiognomy of the

may form some opinion as to the physiognomy of the son, who in that, as well as in other respects, shows himself a vigorous sapling of the old tree. I should think that, he is some three and thirty years old. He has a penchant, like his father, for whiskers; and his whole face, from ear to ear, is adorned with a fine beard. His voice is c'ear, ailvery and strong; his manner easy, natural, and placid as a summer morning; his style of reading the service is simple, devont and impressive.

I was particularly struck with a portion of one of the leegods for the morning which he read. A certain orator named Tertullus came before the Governor to lodge an information against Paul. After paying the Governor some oily compliments, he thus falls upon the Apostle: "For we have found this man a "pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Je was throughout the world, who hash also gone "about to profene the temple." I imagined that if the respectable gendeman were present who rose in the midst of the ciscourse and rebuked the preacher for descenting the temple with politics, he would probably feel a fica in his ear. What fanatics and movers of redition there have been in the world, from the days of Christ and the Apostles down to our times, and but for them, what a good time the chief priests and all the corrupt tyrannies of the world would have had!

The sermon that followed was a peculiar one. The preacher accommodated the text, "Go preach to the

all the corrupt tyrannies of the world would have had!

The sermon that followed was a peculiar one. The preacher accommodated the text, "Go preach to the "people all the words of this "ife," to his disign of presenting in one view all the related doctries of the Christian scheme. It was an emitently successful effort. The arrangement was logical and clear; and the style, both of writing and speaking, nervous and forcible. He generalized admirably, and without eweeping heaven and earth for figures and tropes to make the groundlings admire, he yet beautifully illustrated hi thoughts with striking imagery. And now and then he quite subdued and softened his hearers by some words of gentle pathos that thrilled the heart. The discourse was sound as to or hodoxy, and, above all, it was impreesive and salutary.

The duccourse was send as to orthodoxy, and, above all, it was impressive and salutary.

I might add, that I was highly gratified with the music, in which the rector has increased himself, driving cut that operatic medley from the temple and introducing trose plain, familiar tunes, which render common praise as possible as common prayer. I could with a peculiar reliab in good old St. Martin and Silver Street; and felt far less like a cat in a strange garret than I do when the praise of the congregation is performed by a select choir, to the exclusion of the bystanders. I came away with this conclusion: that even the respectable gentleman alluded to would not be willing to let this man go and replace him with some pudding or cough-braised time-nerver, who would smoothly preach his people do wu to the bad place, by telling them that if they served God on Sun cars, they might serve the Devil at the polls.

HALLEX.

PREMONT CENTRAL UNION.

Stravegant Institute was crowded to overflo last evening—the occasion being the first meeting given under the suspices of the Frement Centra Union. At 8 o'cleck Mr. MARIERRE, the President

last evebing—the occasion being the first moeting given under the suspices of the Frement Central Union. At 8 o'cleck Mr. Masurara, the President of the Univ., called the meeting to order. In doing this, be said he would inform the audience that the Association had be en formed purely upon principle. They had no end to gain except the election of our cancidates, Frement and Daylen (Applause). They believed to at the Philadelphia Platform was award in every plack, and they went for Freedom in Kaessa. They advected that liberty which would give a man the heart, of the treaty of uttering his soluments in the "Crivaline" State of South Carolina, as well as upon the restrypt of the Rocky Meuntaine. They believed the flat had gene footh that John C. Fravoot was to be the next Freedom of the Winter States. They which die show the South that is sleeting from not and Daylen they did the best thing that could be come for them. The time had been the South came and sumarry with our Representatives and carry their cressly frond and threat; but that time had passed. They new send such men as Sammer and Wilson (centening applause and cheers for Wilson and Sumer); and from all parts of the land come the shouts of the gartering milions who will rescue this Government from the hands of the slave power [Sheers].

After a song had been sung, the President introduced George W. Centris, who was received with loud cheers. He said that the hope of the councy was with the young men. All the suspicies of youth surrounced the cause in which they were ergaged. It was the cause of Liberty which had called them together, and Liberty was always fresh [Cheers]. The Scath in making its first attack against our Northern met, had selected the bookers and youngest man in the Shale—a hobbe, obvarious son of the Norta, whose chivality was that of Hampden and Syoney, and not the chivering which was showlessed by the guitaperela case. Another an pice of youth which surrounded our case was that our standard-bearer was a young man, who, still young had

mont.

Author song was sung, after which Mr. OARLEY of Kan-as made a speech, in which he read and commented upon several of the enactments of the Kanass Legislature. His remarks were made with carnestness and eloquence, and were loudly obserted.

Speeches were subsequently made by Judge Homphery of Ohio, and Horack Greeker, after which

The numbers being too great for the space in Stayverant Institute, a meeting was organized in the rooms of the Young Men's Fremont Central Union, the Vice President, Joseph Walks, preeding.

Speeches were made by John T. Green, Mr. Macomber, M. Vat Deuser John C. Underwood of Va, and Horace Greeley, after which the meeting adjourned.

FIRES.

FIRE IN FRANKFORT STREET. Last right at 61 o'clock a fire broke out in the building. No. 12 Frankfort st , first floor occupied by J P. Pfirmann, in porter of wines and liquors; second floor by Charles Magues, manufacturer of maps; third floor by Valentine Kiel, lithographer. The fire originated on third floor, but how or in what manner is upknown. The firemen were quickly on the ground and soon exting uished the flames, not, however, considerable damage was sustained. Less of Mr. Kel, \$150; no insurance. Loss of Mr. Magues, \$600; insured for \$1 000 in the New-York and Eric Insurance

\$100. Fully insured. Mr. Asbury Hull, who was a Whig Elector in Georgia in 1848, now d-clares for Buchanan and

Company. Less of Mr Pfirmsn about 300; fully

insured. The building was damaged to the amount

Breckenridge on these grounds: "The cortest in the comigs Presidential election must it appears to me, be narrowed down between the Back Republicans and the Democrata. In that condition of affairs, can any Southern man besitate? "The principles avowed by the Democratic party

are certainly, to my mird, more favorable to the great interest which we Southerners regard of most imper-tance to our well-being than the principles of the party of parties attagonistic; and therefore, with the lights before me, and disregarding party ties and prejudices, I think I shall best discharge my duty in voting for Buchanan and Breck-nriege."

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, BROOKLYS .- The Republicans of the Sixth Ward assembled, to the num-ber of about three hundred, in the Lodge Room on the corner of Court and Sacket streets, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Fremout and Dayton Club. The chair was temporarily occupied by Mr. John Cackle, and the following gentlemen were elected as permanent officers: President, George Curtis; Vice-Presidents, John Rackin, Rudolph Garrigue, John Campbell, J Milton Smith, Chas. P. Baldwin; Recording Secretaries. P. K. Deyo. John Blackstore, J. G. Larned; Corresponding Secretary, John D. Tsylor; Tressurer, Jeroise S. Plummer.

The President announced the receipt of a number of copies of the speech of the Hon Charles Summer, which was hailed with applause. A Glee Club sang the "Hurrah Song," "Frequent, the choice of the "Nation," &c., the meeting j-ining in chorm, when a Committee was appointed to fill up vacancies in existing Committee; and after addresses by several gentlemen the meeting adjeurned, having been characterized by much good feering and enthusiasm throughout

FRAMONT AND DAYTON CLUB OF THE SEVENTRENTE WARD .- A very cutbusiastic meeting of the German Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward was held last vering at Mr. Schneider's Garden in S-cond street. More than three hundred men were assembled, and the preatest enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Mesers. Grube, Miller and Foorsch, who explained the principles of the Republican party, and expessed especially the outrages committed at Kennas and Washington, as being indered by the Democratic majority in Congress and the whole South besides, and the Douglas dodges concerning the last Serate bill in regard to Kareas Mr. Foerech gave a araphic picture of the sufferings of the slaves. He closed with recommending to the German public to threw aside the Staats-Zertung, which paper had for three while the State of the common sense of the so long time kept in bondage the common sense of the people, and to favor henceforth the Abend Zentung and The Demokrat as the only true expounders of Gorman telings in this city. The meeting lasted about three hours, during which time the greatest attention was bestowed upon the proceedings. The watchword of the Seventeenth Ward is "Fremout and Victory!"

SWINE AND THEIR VALUE AT THE WEST .- The number of hogs in the States of Obic, Isdiana, Michigan and Kentucky at this time, is estimated by the editor of The Ohio Farmer at 10,943,334, which, at \$3 a teed, a fair average value of the stock, amounts to 832,830 002. If fat and sold in this city, they would average \$10 a head, \$109,433,340. The pork interest of the whole country is almost beyond belief, its magnitude is so great. The cersus report of stock owned by farmers in 1849 gave the number of hogs is the United States at over thirty millions, It is more than filly per cent greater now, and the average value is least three dollars -eay or e hondred and - fifty millis of dollers invested in stock hogs.

the meeting acjourn d. ANOTHER MEETING.